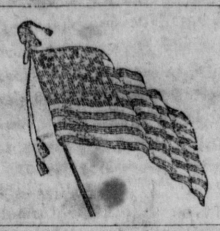
The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XVI--Whole No. 846. OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY. New Series--Vol. 3, No. 8.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Remarkable letter from the London Times' Correspondent—The Straits of the Rebellion acknowledged—Northern Faith and Southern Distrust—Reflections on the Brink of Disaster.

Richmond (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Confederate States are evidently approaching a stage in this war which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of their temper and patience, and can only be successfully encountered by a national spirit as systematic as it is resolute. Their enemy, with as much pertinacity, and far more sagacity than heretofore, hems in the edges of the 'rebellion' on every side, avoids the frequent recurrence of pitched battles and general engagements, pounces with hawk like swoop upon isolated and inadequately supported bodies of men, evinces possession of admirable secret information, keeps the Confederate Generals constantly on the rack, and, harrassed by eruptions of cavalry, makes his superiority of numbers, and still more his abundance of supplies for horse and man, more and more felt, and finally, in investing the ports of secessia with a cordon of vessels so numerous as for the first time in thirty months to make access to the Confederate coast really dangerous and difficult.

On the other hand, in rebeldom itself, the Federals have a powerful ally in circumstances which, to my thinking, have from the beginning, quadrupled the magnitude of the Confederate task. No one who has been conversant with the Northern States during the last two and a half years, can have failed to notice, with astonishment, the faith stronger than death which the Northerners have exhibited in their "star," their "manifest destiny," their "religion," their Alpho and Omega, their dream of dominion from sea to sea, and (to quote Mr. Everett's words) "from the icy pole to the flaming belt of the equator." No parallel faith has ever been exhibited by the Confederate States in their future. Six great Southern victories in the field and three drawn battles, exhausting the nine principle collisions of the war, the entire absence of any such panic routs as Bull Run or Chickamauga, the tried inefficiency of the Federal blockade, the unmolested predatory flight of Alabamas and Floridas at sea, have altogether failed to inspire the masses of the South with a title of that confidence in themselves, which neither defeat, nor disaster, nor hope deferred, nor illusions dispelled, have ever shaken out of the Northerners.

Deny it who may, there is something sublime in this shadowy earnestness and misty magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance. Would that I could see promise of future and final Southern triumph in any corresponding quality of the Southern mind! In many fashions Southern unfaith crops up and recoils upon the Confederate Government, making for instance, Mr. Memminger's task, though he takes his stand upon raw material worth sixty or seventy millions of pounds sterling, herculean as compared with Mr. Chase's, who issues vastly larger promises to pay on a security of breadstuff exports worth only sixty or seventy millions of dollars. There are, of course, other reasons to accoont for the fact that three dollars in "greenbacks" will buy two dollars in gold, while it requires thirty paper dollars of the Confederacy to buy a like sum; but the fundamental explation of the discrepancy in value of the irredeemable paper issues of the two sections lies in the vastley superior faith in themselves of the Northern people.

For many months we have heard throughout the Confederacy the Cuckoo cry: "Do something to arrest the depreciation of the currency, or we perish." But hitherto nothing has been done, and as is now seen by everybody; we are now on the brink of a precipice. It is universally admitted that the country is richer in everything that constitutes wealth than it was twelve months ago; that there is a sufficiency of meat and far greater abundance of cereals than last year; that fruit and vegetables have been granted us in abundance; that Richmond has supplies of coal and wood vastly in excess of those laid in against last winter—in proof of which I may mention that the streets are as well lighted as those of London, whereas last year their Cimmerian darkness was a favorite theme of the New York Herald; but in spite of these facts, unfaith in Confederate currency grows apace, the farmers refuse to part with their crops on any terms, flour fetches $100 per barrel, and is rising, bacon is close upon $3 a pound, everything is proportionately dear, and nothing plentiful, save Confederate currency, until at last a woman going to market has been heard to exclaim: "I carry a basket to market to hold my money, and I carry a pocket-book to fetch home the slice of beef which it buys." In this emergency all eyes turn to the Confederate Congress, which meets upon the 7th of December; and never was graver questions submitted to a deliberative assembly than that which awaits its immediate discussion.

Some eight or nine hundred millions of dollars are afloat in a Community which conld with difficulty sustain a circulation of two hundred millions, and, worse than all, Mr. Memminger's paper mill is harder at work than ever, until the dollar, which now represents the value of fourpence English, promise, shortly to be worth only four farthings.—The redundant currency has somehow to be funded, fresh issues to be suspended, a limited amount of circulating medium to be put forth, and a solemn pledge given that this amount shall not hereafter be exceeded. I am bound to record that the people are in a temper to stand extravagant taxation. For many weeks past the Confederate Cabinet has been eagerly engaged in discusing and excogitating a scheme of relief, and a financial convention of the presidents of Southern banks is to assemble at Augusta on the 16th inst. I have reason to think that some such plan as the following has found favor in the eyes of influential men. Authority will be given to the Secretary of the treasury to issue 1,000 millions of six per cent. coupon bonds, and simultaneously to impose an annual tax of 5 per cent. on real an person estate capitalized, of which one half is to be paid in currency and the other half in specie of coupons of the 1,000 million loan.

There will be inducements offered (such as a bonus of five per cent.) at once to buy up or convert currency into this loan, and it is hoped that so much of the existing circulation will be quickly retired as will immediately reduce prices, and admit of a limit being put to the outstanding currency. Other detail's of this scheme there are in abundance, but, consisely stated, its outline is not far from what I have sketched. My own apprehension is that it will not be prompt and drastic enough in its operation to sweep away at once the vast redundancy of the currency to inspire confidence in a distrustful people, and to bring supplies promptly into market. If it fails, there is no alternative left for the Government but to seize and impress whatever it wants with a high hand, and to this stept it will be impelled rather than yield to the hated Yankee, by the almost unanimous voice of the Confederate people.

It was long ago remarked by Machiavelli, that no people once embarked in war, is ever forced into peace by reason of pecuniary inanition, and never were there nations less amenable to considerations of cash, than the two sections of a sundered Republic, which three years ago exhibited an average of individual wealth among its citizens such as could be found nowhere else upon earth. The embarrassments of the Confederates in adjusting their currency in getting the supplies which abound in distant Florida and elsewhere, up to the mouths which need them, and in introducing through an increasingly stringent blockade all that is vital for their continued struggle, may be, and probably will be such as to extinguish or paralyzed future resistance, will not be lightly credited by one who knows what difficulties have already been surmounted, what shortcomings supplemented, what energy and ingenuity displayed.

The reported capture of the two principal Government vessels which have, since January last, been engaged in running the blockade, and which have made nearly fifty round voyages between them, will doubtless be held up to England by Mr. Seward as a great instance of Yankee vigor; and yet it requires large charity to regard as effective such a blockade for eleven months pierced at will by the Cornubia and Giraffe, or, as she has recently been called, the Rob't E. Lee.—Doubtless fresh Government vessels will soon obeying the behests of the ordnance bureau, and in the meantime such is the glut of blockading goods introduced into the Confederacy by the vessels belonging to private companies, that I understand there are at this moment fifteen cargoes warehoused at Wilmington, awaiting a rise in prices before they are offered for sale. Never, since the establishment of American independence, have there been such supplies of brandies and wines in Richmond, Augusta, and many other cities as at this moment. The blockade-running seems about to be intermitted, not so much by reason of the increased energy of the blockading squadrons, as of the fact that the Southern market is glutted by the goods already introduced.

The Richmond Markets.

What is Bought and Sold, and what is Paid for Various Commodities.

The following specimens of humorous extravagance originates with our spicy little cotemporary, the Pulaski (Tenn.) Chanticleer. The feeling excited by reading it, will, perhaps with all, be one of merriment and laughter. The "sober second thought" will bring a sad sympathy with the sufferings of innocent millions—women, childen, and other helpless classes, who have done, and could do, nothing to promote or to repress the insane strife, which brings them to unallevated calamity Our extract is indeed a caricature; but it is also the exaggerated picture of a miserable reality:

Editor Chanticleer: Having just escaped from the kingdom of Jeff. Davis—leaving Richmod about ten days since—I furnish you with very late and most reliable report of the markets when I left there, satisfied that it will be ahead of anything yet received from that quarter. At another time I may give you further intelligence from Dixie.

Flour—twenty-five pounds imported by Brown & Co., by carrier pigeons, still in first hands. Flour in small quantities, is jobbing readily at 70@80c. ℔ pound. We notice four pounds to the Mayor on private terms.

Pork—The barrel imported overland via Santa Fe, Texas and Vicksburg, before that city was taken is nearly all in the hands of the jobbers. Sale of three pounds of Hog round at $2, half cash, the remainder in a note of four months, secured by a bushel of Confederate States of America bonds. A half barrel will accrue in January, if the man's hogs don't die in the meantime of starvation. This will overstock the mrrket, and make the street where the hog owner lives, nearly as busy as ever.

Monetary—A man who ran the blockade at Wilmington, brought a sovereign and a Spanish quarter, most of which has been put in circulation here, and has produced unprecedented activity among our business men. Confidence has, in a great measure, been restored, and our merchants who have been mowing the grass which grew in the principal streets during the past summer, will most of them resume trade by pedding peanuts and Lucifer matches during the ensuing month.

Candy—Sale of six sticks to the purser of the floating battery of hydraulic ram on private terms; the market has a downword tendency. Candy is jobbing in sticks at 87c. @$1.

Potatoes—We notice the arrival of a peck from near the Dismal Swamp. No sales. An old contraband, who lives on the south side of James river, is said to have a quarter of an acre. This keeps the market depressed.

Dry Good—Sales of ten cotton handkerchiefs by Todd, Dupuy & Co, at $16 @23; endorsed notes six months.

Cotton—The arrival of one bale from the coast, per mule back, threw the city into confusion. Such an accumulation of the precious staple in Richmond, it was thought would attract the cupidity of the Northern mercenaries, and precipitate an attack before the military defence were complete. The Provost Marshal sent the cotton back at the expense of the owner.

Tobacco—Unusual scarcity exist in Virginia leaf. Four plugs were sold on 'Change, on Saturday last, to parties who wished to send to Atlanta. A good sale has sprung up in old quids. They are collected by the blacks, put up neatly in tin foil, and sold to new beginners. The price ranges according to the number of times chewed. The third chewing is made up into snuff.

Whiskey—This necessary article is going down every day, though not in price. The figure now for a common-sized drink is $14 75; to wet your tounge, $10; to smell the cork, 4 75; to look at the bottle, $1 17, and 61 cents to say whiskey aloud. There was a charge made of 25 cents for passing a saloon, but that tax has been removed by the Legislature. A pint of the fluid was bought by a wealthy planter early in September. It cost him a steamboat load of Confederate notes, four niggers and a hogshead of sugar. This seems almost incredible.

Matched by a Woman.

In the somewqat famous case of Mrs. Bogden's will, which was tried some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsellor for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of the Rev. William Greenough late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self-posession and decision of character—was called as a witness on the opposite side. Webster at a glance had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up, and when she answered the first question put to her:

"I believe." Webster roared out, "we dont want to hear what you believe, we want to hear what you know."

Mrs. Greenough replied. "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

And, notwithstand his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of way, until Webster, becoming quite fearful of the result, arose, apparently in great agitation, and, drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with gusto.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bogden a neat woman?"

Mrs. Greenouge—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick."

Webster—"What's that, ma'am?"

Mrs. Grenough—"She took snuff."

The roar of the court was such that he neither rose nor spoke again till after Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness.

Alone with God.

There is sublimity in silence and solitude. Alone! How still the air! The city sleeps in silence. No voice, no footsteps, nothing but the whispers of the night.—How still it is! The stars wink at each other, but utter no words. The moon travels on her course, but is silent. Night! How grand the scene. My souls thrills as I contemplate. The world is hushed and I am alone—alone with God.

What an hour for prayer. How fitting, now withdrawn and alone, to gain a victory over sin by wrestling with God. There is strength in prayer, and deliverance from evil. Do we not need it? In the crowed street, in the busy haunts of men, do we net need the power of the new life which is hid with Christ in God? Jesus withdrew Himself into the wilderness and prayed. He was alone—alone with God! He needed the strength which the throne of grace affords. How much more we!—He withdrew not simply as an example to us, but he needed God. Come, then, my soul! Bring here all that is dark, and let God give the light! Bring all that is rebellious, and let God subdue it. Bring all that is weak, and let God give the strength. Bring the distorted and crooked, and God shall make it straight. Soul, thou art too far from God. Nearer! nearer! Silently, for thou comest in blood, the blood of the Lamb! What an hour is this! God is here! I feel His presence. He communes with a worm of the dust. Oh! how awful, how sweet the presence of the Holy One. How blessed the child of God who comes at the still hour to pray. Let me never make shipwrick here. Incline me, Holy Spirit, to draw near to God! And take thou the thinks of Christ and show them unto me. Leave me not to myself. Live thou in me that I may live unto God.—Prayer is Jacob's ladder with the angels ascending and descending. If no prayer ascends, no angel will descend. Lord teach us to pray when alone with Thee!

Foreigners and the English Language.

The English language must appear fearfully and wonderfully made to a foreigner. One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "See, what a flock of ships."

He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, but that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers, is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentle folks is called the *elite*, and the *elite* of the city's thieves and rascals are called the roughs, and miscellaneous crowd of city folks is called the community or the public, according as they are spoken of by the religious community or secular public.

An author had better ask himself why he is going to write a book than be asked afterwards why he has writen it.

Because you can't get all you want, don't neglect what you can get. Squeeze out of the world all that there is in it.

More English "Fair Play."

Several Americans, who went to England to witness the great fight between Heenan and King, have returned, and they tell, to say the least, a strange story; one, if true, which speaks but poorly for "English fair play." Among these parties returned, are Tim Heenan, Con Fitzgerald, John Coope and Frank McIntyre. These men corrobborate the testimony hitherto published, of the unfitness of Heenan's seconds, who failed to claim "time" on one or two stated occasions, when King was unable to "put in an appearance," owing to his weakness from Heenan's blows.—Sayers is accused of being under the influence of too frequent libations, showing him to be a better *bottle-holder* than second. His treatment of the "Boy" was said to be rough and unnatural, grabbing him by his head and ears. Jerry Noon, so Fitzgerald says, while Heenan was lying on the ground, attempted to dislocate his thumb, exclaiming: "He'll have no more use of that hand." The falls given King by Heenan are said to have been terrific, and King's second is accused of catching him once under a heavy fall, which would have probably laid him out. A letter received by a well known "billiardist" in New York, from England (and from one who knows what he is writing), says that "Heenan *was* drugged." It says also, that "four physicians who attended Heenan after the fight, stand ready to publish their sworn affidavits to the fact *that his system was full of chloroform*, but Heenan will not permit it."

In regard to this fight, *Wilkes' Spirit* says that it is evident Heenan was betrayed by his trainer, McDonald, who brought him into the ring almost 'trained to death,' his muscles being so denuded of fat as to render him incapable of hitting, and that McDonald was in league with the backers of King, which fact is demonstrated by his omission to claim for his principal the fight, though King was repeatedly unable to come to time within the period prescribed by the rules of the Prize Ring. In proof of its position the *Spirit* cites the *London Sporting Life*, *Bell's Life*, *The Lancet*, and other English authorities, and concludes its article on the subject as follows:

On their own testimony, they stand shamefully condemned, and all that we have too add, now that we have received the full details of this last disgraceful outrage, is, that we are ready under the warrant of several Americans of wealth to back Heenan against King for thirty thousand dollars a side, five thousand dollars down on the 1st of March, for forfeit, provided the match be openly regarded as an international one, and further provided, it be fought in Ireland, Canada, or any neutral ground. We want no more "fair play" of the English sort from England.

PROFANITY.—Once when I was on a sea voyage, (says Rowland Hill,) I have found myself much annoyed by the reprobate conduct of the captain and mate, who were sadly given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First the captain swore at the mate, then the mate swore at the captain, then they swore at the wind; when I called to them with a strong voice for fair play:

"Stop stop! if you please gentlemen; let us have fair play; it's my turn now."

"At what is your turn?" said the captain.

"At swearing," I replied.

Well, they waited and waited, until their patience was exhausted, and then wanted me to make haste and take my turn. I told them, however, that I had a right to take my time, and swear at my own convenience.

The captain replied, with a hearty laugh:

"Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn."

"Pardon me, captain," I answered; "I do, as soon as I can find the good of doing so."

My friends, I did not hear another oath on the voyage.

PROOF AGAINST SHEEP KILLING DOGS.—It is said that conclusive proof against sheep killing dogs may often be had by examining their mouths. Small pieces of wool will be found between their teeth for several days after they have been on a foray. They are cunning enough to wash off marks of blood, but cannot pick their teeth so readily.

PREPARED GLUE.—In reply to L. C., in a recent Rural, in regard to the prepartion of glue which will not mould by keeping, I have to state he must melt glue in the usual mode, of a good consistency, then add one pint of alchohol to three pints of the disolved glue, bottle air-tight and it will keep in any climate.

GERANIUM LEAVES.—It is not generally known that the leaves of geraniums are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

POETRY.

HYMN FOR THE HOUR.

I

The Angels of Freedom are calling;
Their music is borne from the sky;
The chains of the bondman are falling;
The jubilee morning is nigh.
Now chant ye the mighty evangel,
And hasten the spirit to free;
For Liberty's beautiful Angel
Hath come from the Eather to thee.

II.

There is not a bosom but pineth
To burst from all slavish control;
To bask in the brightness that shineth
To-day from the Infinite Soul.
Make way for the life-bringing Angel,
And hasten the spirit to free,
For Liberty's holy evangel
Hath come from the Father to thee.

III.

The stars in their glory are singing;
The race of oppression is run;
For slaves into heroes are springing,
And Love binds the nations in one.
Christ comes in the Liberty Angel;
He hastens the spirit to free;
And speaks through the holy evangel
That comes from the Father to thee.

OUR TIMBER TREES.

At the rate oak trees are now being felled and converted into staves and ship-timber, but few years will elapse before our receding forests will be shorn of every "brave old oak." The demand for lumber of every kind has caused many farmers to devote the major portion of their time to its sawing and marketing. Even our unpretending little port sends eastward an incredible number of feet in the course of a season, and the business is on the increase. So great is the demand that the mills of the country cannot slice up the trees fast enough to satisfy agents and dealers. If the demand continues, as there is no reason to doubt it will, Ashtabula county will in time be robbed of all her lumber material, with nothing left for home consumption. Whether it is wise to sell ourselves lumberless is a question which should be seriously pondered. At the rate our forests are now dwindling & choice timber disappearing, fifty years hence will find that the soil of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and other lumber producing States, almost as barren as the prairies of the West, or the plains of California. We look upon the policy of a man selling all his timber because it brings a reasonably remunerative price, as very much like selling off all his hay or wheat in the fall, and having to buy in the winter, and pay double what he received for it. But it is useless to speculate upon the subject; people will sell anything for money, without stopping to regard the future.—Conneaut Reporter.

A PLEA FOR MULES.—The editor of the Wisconsin Farmer presents the following excellent reasons why the farmers should encourage the introduction of mules; 1 He is much more easily and cheaply reared than his cousin the horse. 2. He eats but little more than half as much when matured. 3. He is satisfied with and thrives upon a coarser and less expensive class of provender. 4. It costs less to keep him in harness and shoes. 5 He is stronger proportionally. 6 He is very much tougher. 7. He is less liable to disease. 8 He has more sense and docility. 9. He is better adapted to some important kinds of work 10 He is a truer puller, and when loaded a quicker traveler. 11 He sells for a better price. 12. He lives more than twice as long And the editor might have added as the 13th reason, that mules are much better adapted to mountain travel than horses.

HAY AND CORN SHRINKAGE BY DRYING.—The loss upon hay weighed July 20th when cured enough to put in the barn, and again February 20th, has been ascertained to be 27 1-7 per cent. So that hay at, $15 a ton in the field, is equal to $20 and upward when weighed from the mow in winter. The weight of cobs in a bushel of corn in November, ascertained to be 19 pounds, was only 8 1-2 pounds in May. The cost of grinding a bushel of dry cobs, counting handling, hauling and miller's charge is about one cent a pound. Is the meal worth the money?

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The drain upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity: the next to this the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of Government agents has cleared the country of low priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horse breeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices.

THE mischievous practice of feeding horses and sheep with wheat, is alluded to in English papers. Four horses were nearly, and some sheep quite, killed in Hampshire lately in this manner.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

The Enrollment Act.

The Senate has made a number of important alterations in the Enrollment Law, the most important of which is the addition of one hundred dollars to the amount to be paid for commutation. This amendment will probably pass the House. This being so, it is nothing short of downright folly for the enrolled men of any sub-district to suffer the draft to fall upon them, if, by the payment of a liberal bounty to each volunteer, they can find men enough to fill up their quotas. They cannot be at work too soon, for those who are first prepared to pay will have the best chance to procure the men.

Both classes have been thrown together, which greatly increases the number of those interested in having the draft avoided, and in the same ratio diminishes the amount that each will have to pay to make up the required local bounties.

It is probable that the law on the subject of election by parents will be very materially modified, but what shape it may take we are unable to say.

There is hardly a doubt but that the provision which exempted men who were in service on the third of March last, will be repealed.

2d Corps.—General Hancock has established his headquarters, under authority from the War Department, for the purpose of recruiting the 2d Corps to 50,000 men for such special service, under his command, as may be designated by the War Department. He appeals to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid him in filling up the regiments and batteries of his command which owe their origin to the State.

☞ On the 16th, in the Supreme Court, the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost Marshal from taking drafted men, was granted, Justice Strong, Read and Agnew delivering opinions in favor of the dissolution, and Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Thompson opposed.

☞ In Santioga, the capital of Chili, South America, the Jesuit Church, on the night of the 8th December, took fire while the immaculate conception of the virgin was being celebrated, and over two thousand women and children suffocated to death.

☞ The average number of small pox cases in the entire District of Columbia is stated to be about twelve hundred, by the policemen who were ordered to make special inquiries for them.

☞ Reports from the army of the Potomac says that no danger is apprehended from the reported movement of the rebel Stuart and his cavalry, as it is not believed that he has sufficient force to do much damage.

☞ Major General Burnside has been authorized by the War Department to recruit his old Army corps (the ninth) to a maximum of fifty thousand men. General Hancock has like authority in reference to his Army corps.

☞ The United States marshal at Boston, while searching the captured blockade runner R. E Lee, for gold reported concealed in her, discovered one hundred and eight packages of dry goods valued at $20,000.

Nobility.—The highest nobility is the nobility of beneficence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothem. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good.

☞ In the Maryland Senate on Friday, a bill repealing the law prohibiting the manumissing of slaves was passed by 18 votes to three.

—A dispatch dated January 14, from Charleston to Richmond, says that since the previous Tuesday night four hundred and seventy-one shells had been thrown at the city, causing some damage but no casualties The Federal troops had unmasked two or three more Parrott guns at Fort Gregg.

The Presidential Question!!

The following circular letter, signed by all the Union men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be read with satisfaction by all the truly loyal Union men in the nation:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, *President of the United States*:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of the policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania become thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representative of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction.—In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States—or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re-established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immedite victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last eleetion, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the veitory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preference have always been tantamount to the sucess of the statesman to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only for our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker.	Wm. Burgwin,
John D. Watson,	Nathaniel Maeyer,
William Foster,	H. B. Bowman,
W. W. Watt,	Edward A. Price,
James N. Kerns,	C. C. Stanberger,
Luke V. Stuphin.	Wm. Henry,
Edward G. Lee,	R. R. Reed.
T. J. Bigham.	J. W. Huston,
R. A M'Murtrie,	P. Frazer Smith,
Jas. Miller,	Wm. D. Brown,
Isaac H. O'Hara,	Geo. H. Wells,
S. S. Pancoast,	Daniel Etnier,
Thos. Cochran,	Alfred Slack,
G. Dawson Coleman,	W. H. Denison,
William F. Smith,	Essias Cillingfelt,
John H. Negley.	Charles Koonce,
Wm. Haslett,	C. C. Musselman,
J. R. Cochran,	H. C. Alleman,
Bryan S. Hill.	John Balsbach,
James R. Kelley,	Samuel H Orwig.
Hans B. Herron,	Charles A. Barnett,
John P. Glass,	D. Lilly,
Isaiah White,	Joseph H Marsh,
Edward K. Smith,	John W. Guernsey,
Robert L. M'Clellan,	A. G. Olmstead.
Daniel Keiser,	

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Repiesentatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

MEMBERS OL THE SENATE

Jeremiah Nichols,	Charles M'Candless,
Henry Johnson,	Wilmer Worthington
Thomas Hoge,	Geo. W. Householder
M. B. Lowry,	D. Fleming,
William J. Turrell,	B. Champheys,
Stephen F. Wilson,	J. M. Dunlap,
James L. Graham,	George Connell,
Jacob E. Ridgway,	J. P. Penney, *Speaker*

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (except Senate Harry White, of Indiana country, who is a prisoners in Richmond,) and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Clerk of the Senate.

Gov. Curtin's Inaugural Address

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligations to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity. When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long-gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might; it had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors; it had grown steady and bolder in its assumption of power, until it had won tolerance, if not of the sanction, of a formidable element of the popular strength even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of 30,000,000 of people into hopeless anarchy.

The grave offence charged against the President elect, seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfil his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found the States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property, and insolently contending against its authority. Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of the administrative power; in the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us; our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood; our coasts were left comparatively defenceless, to fall a prey to traitors; our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection. Officers, educated, commissioned to defend the Government against any foe became deserters. They defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and, with fratricidal hands, drew their swords against the country of their allegiance; and, when treason had thus completed its preparations, this wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people. Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South, but aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it; and even when rebellion broke out, presented every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason, of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to break out. The leaders of the rebellion shunned peace unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest government ever devised by man. Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives, attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over our entire nation, and the defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disastors, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country, relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right. They have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and are worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded in God's own good time, he has asserted his avenging power, and if this war is persisted in, they, the leaders of the rebellion as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave. This great struggle for our honored national Government, has won us immortal fame, despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitancy of the timid. She has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union, wherever her people were demanded. Upon every battle field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarcely a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded.—There is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State; and, while history endures, loyal hearts with feelings of national pride, to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody fight.

I need hardly renew my pledge that during the term of office on which I am about to enter I will give you my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and aiding the national government in every effort to secure the early and complete success over our malignant foes. For the preservation of our National life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest and noblest duty of the citizen. It is his protection in person, property and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetutity in form and power he owes all his influence, his means and his life.—To compromise with treason would be but to give it renewed existence and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war. In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for, while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no Governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate. The people of every State are entitled, under the Constitution of the U. S., to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, the rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust; by these means, and these alone, can we have an enduring Union, propriety and peace, as in the past. I will, in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power, which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the Government adopted to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and my earnest co-operation.—It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law powers which are essential to our common safety, and should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithless and held guilty before the world who should fail to wield to the might of the Government for its own preservation. The details of my views on the measures which I reccommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for the unfaltering support and continued confidence with which they have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarrasments. Among all these people to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I have pledged to those brave men my untiring exertions to their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependent upon them to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to Almighty God, that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom our governments, States and National; and I appeal to my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partizan feelings and unite in a hearty, earnest affort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I pray you in God's name, let us in this era of the history of the world set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great republic.

A. G. Curtin.

☞ Cotton manufacture is reviving again, about forty per cent. of the spindles in New England finding material enough to keep them profitably employed.

☞ The men under "Stonewall" Jackson have already raised $7,000 toward the monument to be raised to his memory.

☞ That young prodigal, the Prince of Wales, has just built a private theatre for his wife and her friends to amuse themselves in.

The Bounty Extended.—The U. S. Senate having extended the time for the payment of bounties to the first of March, a fine opportunity is now afforded every district to fill its quota with volunteers. Roll on the ball! Let our State be clear of the draft.

☞ To a friend who recently rallied General Grant about the suggestion of his name for the Presidency, he said: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence), and if elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

Visit to Sergt. Hunniston's Family

Having had the opportunity of being at Portville, in western New York, on the occasions of the visit just made to that place by Dr. J. Francis Bourns, of Philadelphia, the writer believes the incidents of the visit will be read with satisfaction by the public generally, and will therefore attempt a brief sketch of theffi; although a very full account is understood to be forthcoming from Portville, and may appear in Philadelphia papers.

The visit was made by Dr. Bourns for the double purpose of learning how the family of Sergeant Hunniston may be assisted, and of returning to the widow the precious relic which was a dying consolation to her beloved husband, and which she has longed again to see and possess. Four leading citizens of the town of Portville awaited the Doctor's arrival at Olean, on the Erie Railroad, six miles distant from the former place. He was conducted to Portville, and became the guest of the respected pastor of the Presbyterian Church there. An hour afterward took place the Doctor's visit to the bereaved family. A gentleman, who has been one of their truest friends in all their sore trial, went in advance to apprise the widow that the stranger friend was coming. Her pastor, and another minister of the gospel, accompanied the Doctor. The interview with the little household could not be other than affecting. There was no *scene*—no acting; but undemonstrative as was the feeling of the occasion, it was deep and tender. After a quiet and affectionate greeting of the widow and the little ones, and when all had become seated, it was seen that the orphans were sitting precisely as represented in their picture. Frederick in his high chair in the centre of the group, Alice—the sedate little Alice, on his left, and Frank on the right. The mother sat beside her fatherless children, wonderfully successful in her effort to be composed. Kind and cheerful conversation for some minutes led the way for Dr. Bourns to produce the relic, and gently place it in the widow's trembling hands.

The Dr. suggested the propriety of offering thanks to God for his good providence in bringing to pass such a result of their prolonged efforts and anxiety of mind; and the clergymen promptly acquiesced. The Rev. Mr. Ogden remarked that the hand of Divine Providence was so clearly seen in the events which had led to the present occasion, that a most devout acknowledgement of the goodness of God was an impulse and a daty; and the Rev. Mr. Vincent followed in offering an eloquent and beautiful prayer of thankfulness and praise to the God of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless.

Before terminating the interview, Dr. Bourns presented to the three orphans a number of little books which George H. Stuart, Esq., and others in Philadelphia had sent them, delighting the children greatly. He also—apart from the little company—placed in the hand of their mother what he impressed upon her mind to be no charity, but an expression of a felt obligation from many warm hearts that sympathized with her in her sorrow. Words failed her to give utterance to her sense of the Christian sympathy shown her, and by friends so far distant from her.

A public welcome to Portville was extended to Dr. Bourns on the next day, the 31 inst., in a general Union meeting, which was held in the Presbyterian Church. As a report of this meeting is likely to appear in this hasty sketch.

As was stated in the letter from the Rev. Mr. Ogden, lately published in *Bulletin*, Sergeant Hunniston left his family very dependent, utterly helpless beyond the widow's needle and public benevolence. The good people of the vicinity have hitherto aided the family liberally, with other families of soldiers; but the widow was still occupying the very humble dwelling in which her husband was compelled to leave her when he went away to die in defence of his country. It is a little house in the country, in a newly cleared spot, dreary and desolate, half a mile or more from any other dwelling. But Dr. B. effected an arrangement by which the family will soon be removed to the town, and be comfortable, near school house and church, until ample means are provided for their future maintenance.

A Guerrilla Hunt in North Carolina by Colored Troops.

General Butler's organization of colored troops, recent as it is, proves to be efficient, brave and dashing.

The outrages of the rebel guerrillas of North Carolina having got to that pass when exemplary punishment became necessary, General Butler ordered General Wild to collect his colored battalions stationed in the vicinity of Morford, and go forth on a raid through the guerrilla country. Special orders were given to bring in all the slaves. The expedition, numbering eighteen hundred men, was commanded by Gen. Wild in person, and left Norfolk about three weeks and a half ago. It returned with the following report of results accomplished: Three thousand North Carolina slaves were set free; three hundred and fifty teams of horses, oxen, and mules were captured, besides fifty saddle horses; four guerrilla camps and a great amount of supplies were destroyed; the houses and barns of a score or more of rebels were burned; one guerilla was hanged; several prisoners were brought in; and the entire loss of our forces was thirteen men.

☞ The day is short; the labor is great; the workmen are lazy; the pay is much; and the master of the house is urgent.

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable lime-stone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises,

J. B. SHENEFELT.
Bruce P. O., Blair co.

Jan 2, 1864.-3mo.

AUG S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1868

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver ands Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philada.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7:00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA--
At 8 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail-Train East.
" 11. 40 A. M, or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 55 P. M, or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ JOHN FORNEY, who had been committed to the Fulton county jail, charged with the murder of Lieut. E. N. Ford, was tried last week, and acquitted of the charge.

DEAD.—John Bumbaugh, Sr., an old citizen of Huntingdon, and a soldier of the war of 1812, died on the 13th inst. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years.

ROBBED.—Wm. Gaither, conductor on the Broad Top R. R., was robbed at Saxton station, a few days ago of two Express packages of money, amounting to over two hundred dollars.

THE FORGERY CASE.—In the case of James O'Friel, the forger, the Grand Jury found true bills. On the first indictment the defendent plead guilty, and submitted to the judgment of the Court.—*Telegraph.*

A CHILD SMOTHERED.—The Bedford Inquirer says on the 12th inst., several persons of this place visited Shellsburg, among others Mrs. George Stiffler, with a child about four months old. The weather was reasonably cold. The mother, like all mothers, was very anxious lest her little one might suffer, and she wrapped it well. Upon arriving at Shellsburg, it was discovered to be smothered. All traces of life had disappeared.

DUNCANSNILLE, PA., Jan. 16, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BLAIR COUNTY:

Having received official notice that the bounties heretofore offered by the General Government, namely: $102 to veteran troops, and $300 to those not veterans, will be continued until the 1st of March next, and that all counties and sub-districts which have not filled their quotas by volunteering will be, at that time, compelled to make up the deficiency by the draft.—I would recommand and urge upon the people of this county that public meetings be immediately called in all the boroughs and townships to take steps towards raising a fund or funds for the purpose of increasing the bounties already offered by the General Government, by giving to each volunteer an additional bounty of $200 or $250. All that is wanted is more money. The men can be had.

It is the duty of the people, and especially those liable to draft, to give this matter their serious attention. The first of March will soon arrive, and unless the volunteering takes place with a will, the draft will take many who could not otherwise conveniently go. Men of property, young men, and ablebodied men, should stir themselves up, and, if possible, arrest the stigma that will rest on little Blair, which has, hitherto, answered every call of the Government with alacrity. The Government needs the men. Come, citizens, arouse.

The following is the official estimate to be drawn from each sub-district:

Allegheny tp.,	30
Hollidaysburg bor.,	39
Gaysport bor.,	11
Tyrone tp.,	14
Frankstown tp.,	19
Tyrone City & Snyder tp.,	30
North Woodberry & Martinsburg,	22
Taylor	16
Catharine	8
Woodberry & Williamsburg	26
Houston	18
Blair	18
Juniata	12
Altoona bor.,	65
Logan tp.,	41
Antis	29
Greenfield & Freedom	26

It is necessary that all volunteers be reported to the undersigned in person so that each township or sub-district receives credit for them. Transportation will be furnished to the general rendezvous.

For further information address
H. C. BEAMER,
Military & Recruiting Agent for Blair co.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—One of those railroad accidents, peculiar to this season of the year, which no human foresight can prevent, (the breaking of frosted rails) occured upon the Pennsylvania Rail road, one mile East of Lockport, on Tuesday evening last. As the Express Train East, consisting of an Express Car, baggage car and five passenger cars, were passing the point above named, a rail broke, throwing three of the passenger cars off the track and killing two passengers, viz.:—John Carper, of South Annville, Lebanon county, Pa., and W. Gray Shaw, 1st Sergt. Co. C. 1st Michigan Cavalry, residence near Detroit, Mich. No other passengers were injured to any extent, and the men who were killed might have escaped injury had they kept their seats and not made an effort to get out of the car. We may not censure them, however, as they, in all probability, did what they thought most likely to save their lives, yet it proved their death. When accidents occur to passenger trains, running at full speed, as safe a position as any, for a passenger, is to remain in the seat he or she occupies. Attemps to escape from the danger, by rushing out of the car, is in nearly every instance, attended with fatal consequences. —*Altoona Tribune.*

ANOTHER.—The Philadelphia Express train, west, on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Sunday morning, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle under the tender of the engine, just as the train was going on bridge No. 8, two and a half miles east of Tyrone. The express, baggage and four passenger cars ran off the side of the bridge and fell into the Little Juniata river. Before relief could be obtained, the cars took fire from the coals of the upset stoves, and with one span of the bridge, were consumed. None of the passengers were killed. Twenty-six were injured, one seriouly. The injured passengers were all conveyed to the Logan House, Altoona, where everything is being done to make them comfortable. The conductor of the train, Mr. Leisingring, Mr. W. H. Wise, express messenger, and Baggage Master McGreggor, were seriously, but not dangerously injured.

All the mails and part of the passengers' baggage and express goods were saved before the flames reached them.

A number of the wounded were re-enlisted soldiers belonging to the Forty-eight Pennsylvania and First Pennsylva-Artilery regiments. The following is a correct

LIST OF THE WOUNDED

A. Steinmeyer, leather merchant of Pittsburg, injured in back and internally.
Frederick Mose, of Blair county, member of 1st Pennsylvania Artilery, shoulder dislocated.
Samuel Hilans, 1st Penn. Artilery, right arm broken.
James F. Kennedy, of Blair county slightly.
Wm. Coulter, do. do. do.
W. H. Wise, express messenger, injured in head.
Robert D. Brown, of Pottsville, 48th Penna. regiment, hip sprained.
Gilmore Shirey, Clearfield, thigh broken.
John A. Denning, Yellow Springs, Pa., head cut.
William Hall, Fayette county, Pa., face cut.
Samuel Regler, Blair county, Pa., shoulder and leg injured.
Levi F. Bowers, Blair county, cut in head and shoulder bruised.
John Morffit, Alleghany City, 1st Penna. Artilery, leg injured.
A. D. Harrison, 1st Penna. Artilery, of Butler county, Pa., arm broken and leg bruised.
Benjamin Crosby, of Westmoreland county, Pa., arm and leg bruised.
John Snowley, Westmoreland county, Pa., bruised in head.
Michael Bonemah, 48th Penna. volnteers, leg broken.
Phillip Matthew, 1011 North Third St. Philadelphia, right leg broken.
Andrew Pratt, soldier, bruised in the back.
A soldier named Heisler, belonging to the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, was bruised in back.
Thomas Light, soldier, leg injured.
T. J. Howard, of Lawrenceville, was slightly wounded in back, but was able to take the train home.

All of the above persons are now at the Logan House, Altoona, where they are receiving the proper medical attention. Mr. Steinmeyer is the only person that is considerable dangerously injured, and it is feared that he will not live.

The bridge over the Little Juniata has already been repaired, so that there will be no detention to the trains.

P. S.—Since the above has been written, we have learned that Mr. Steinmeyer died.

Army of the Potomac.

Consolidation of the Army—An Independent Command.

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 17.

There have been rumors for the past few days of a reorganization and consolidation of this army into three corps, equalling in that respect Lee's corps, commanded by Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill.

There is also a rumor that an independent command of some fifty thousand men is to be given, on or before the opening of the spring campaign, to one of the best fighting generals in the army, who will be authorized to take Richmond in his own way and at his own time.

☞ Consider whence thou comest, whither thou goest, and before whom thou art to stand.

☞ It appears that the Hon. John Minor Botts had been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia in the Congress at Washington. Also, that he has written a letter in response, stating, in effect, that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link between the North and the South. The letter was brief, but eloquent.

THROWING THEIR OLD SHOES AT US.—The officers of a Massachusetts regiment which recently encountered the rebels in the Shenandoah valley, were much surprised at the peculiar noise made by the enemy's cannon. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the rebels had not fired either shot or shell, but had used instead pieces of railroad iron and old horse shoes, fastened together with telegraph wire.

NO MAN, says Mr. Stowe, in the Boston *Watchman*, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, that seemed to some like insensibility, than President Lincoln. "Whichever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse at Fredericksburg, he is reported to have said: "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him."

HONOR TO THE PATROIT DEAD.—The House of Delegates of Maryland has passed a resolution to gather all the Union soldiers whose graves are scattered over the Antietam and South Mountain battle fields, inter them in a common cemetery, and erect in their honor a suitable monument.

☞ A Merchant of Philadelphia, who a few years ago was reported to be wealthy, and making annually from five to ten thousand dollars, is non a driver on a passenger railroad car at *nine* dollars per week.

FAITH—Recently a backsliders from temperance, who was in a condition somewhat mellow, found himself at a gathering of sober people, at Benny's and attemped to address them—"Brethren!" said, he "I've been thinking of that passage which says, "If you only have faith like a mountain, you can tip over a grain of mustard seed—hic—most any time?"'

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1864.—This popular and highly useful publication is now before the people. In its condensed form—with its varied fund of information, it is undoubtedly the most valuable publication issued from the American press. No family, man of business, stateman or politician in the United States, should be without the Tribune Almanac.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

☞ We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $160—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞ Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round house, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

HOLLIDAYSHURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Jan 22.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,00
Extra " "	6,70
Superfine,	6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	60
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20
Pork	0
Beef, by the side,	4½
Do from the Butchers,	6

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Jan 15.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 50
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 70
White	1 75@1 89
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 12
OATS,	86

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an Improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the second day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
Commissioner of Patents.
3t

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st. the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan,5.'64.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following account has been passed and filed in the Register's office of Blair County, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the said county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January next, at which time and place those interested may attend if they think proper, to wit:

The Account of Joseph Smith, Esq., Guardian of James Albert Orr, one of the minor children of Mary Orr, dec'd.

H. A. CALDWELL, Register.
Register's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 24, '63.

Trial List for January Term, '64.

FIRST WEEK.

George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse.
David G Hunter's exrs vs Taylor & Kemp
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's Heirs
Peter Hewit's vs James Bell, Garnishee.
McNamara's admx vs Wm Lyon
D Good's use vs D Watson et al.
Dan'l K Ramey vs W W Jackson
E Isett vs J Walters Exrs
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn.
S W Rhodes admrs vs Penna R R Co.
Jos Higgins & Co vs Watson, White & Co
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs John Stroup
Com'th for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
John Baird vs J & D Confer.
James A McCahan vs Elliott & Miller
H Y Brady vs Jos K Ely.
Peter Campbell vs Same
Esther Strayer vs Walter & Strayer
Porter, Milliken & Co. vs. Lorenz, Wingard & Co.
Same vs Lorenz & Leamer
T H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
John Brotherline vs Altoona Borough.
William Austice vs Geo. W Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain.
John Burger vs Jacob B Bowser.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Dervin et al
Robert Macklin vs John Wightman.
R B Johnston vs Elliott & Miller.
Robert Potter vs William Green et al
G H & J K Shoenberger vs Wm M Lyon et al.
Jos Kelly's use vs T. McNamara.
John Neff's admr vs Thomas Mays.
Hacker, Regar & Winger vs John Sparr.
Henry Shaw vs James Weyand
Mary E Fenton vs Daniel D Domer
Jos Jones' admr vs Seth R McCune
Daniel Rickel vs George Wehn
Eckhart & Myers vs McNamara & Co.
J M Kinport vs Philip Call

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.
Dec. 29th, 1863.

License.

The following named persons have filed petitions for License in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court at the next term, commencing on Monday, the 25th of January, A. D. 1864, to wit—

John Smith,	Tavern,	Altoona.
Adam Beam,	do	do
Patrick Murphy,	do	do
Joseph Schell,	do	do
John Krummack,	do	do
Wm T. Marriott,	do	do
Mrs. C. M. Reilly,	do	Hollidaysburg.

jan 9. A. S. MORROW, Clk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni exponas, Levari Facias and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1864, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the right, title and interest of George W. Exler in and to all that certain tract of land situate and lying on the end of Brush Mountain, in Frankstown township, Blair co. containing sixty-nine acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Jonathan Stitler, Jos. Kemp, Peter Lanahan and others. it being purpart No. 1 in the partition of the real estate of John Exler, deceased, and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and a Bank Barn.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Exler.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Elizabeth Goodfellow in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 ft. on Juniata street and extending back 160 feet to Bank alley, being lot No. 151 in the plan of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected a large two story Brick Dwelling House and a two story frame warehouse and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Goodfellow.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of John Hays in and to all that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of the canal basin, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 110 feet on said canal basin and extending back along the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road 110 feet to lands of Daniel Young, having thereon erected a Steam Tannery, including the engine and boiler, and buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also all the right, title and interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife in and to all that certain half lot of ground lying and being in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair co fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street (that is, including half the wall of the house adjoining, owned by Joseph Dysart,) and extending back the same width 175 feet to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the north-east a five foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Dr. Crawford Irvin, and on the south-west by another lot of Joseph Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with a basement, a ground story, and other improvements.

Also, all the interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife to the above described alley and all his interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill across the lot above described and between lots of Dr. C. Irvin and William Williams, jr., to ——— street, and held in common by said parties and said J. L. Hemphill, that is such portion of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said premises.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all those certain lots and part of a lot of ground as follows to wit:—All that certain lot of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and FRONT streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street and extending back on front street 180 feet to strawberry alley, being lot No. 1 in the plan of said Borough, having thereon erected a double two story log dwelling house, with a two story frame dwelling house adjoining the log dwelling house, and three one story frame shops, one wagonmaker shop, one blacksmith shop and a log stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain other lot of ground situate on the corner of Juniata and Walnut streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on Juniata street, and extending back 170 feet to Short alley, being lot No. 96 in the general plot of said borough, having thereon erected one two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain piece or part of a lot of ground situate on the north side of Allegheny street in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on said Allegheny street 25 feet 4 inches, more or less, and extending back 180 feet to Cherry alley, being the western part of lot No. 162 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Shomo.

[N. B. David McMurtrie, Esq., the plaintiff in this writ, agrees to give to the purchaser of the above described property of William Shomo the privilege of paying the one-third of his judgment against the said Shomo on the day of the sale, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from the said day of sale, the payments to be secured by the judgement bond of the purchaser and the interest to be paid semi annually.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Simon Brotherline in and to all that certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on Walnut street 30 feet and extending back 180 feet to Church Alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 57 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, and a frame stable and a slaughter house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Brotherline.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Dr. J. T McVey in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate on the corner of Logan and Clearfield streets, in the borough of Tyrone, in Snyder township, Blair county, fronting 120 feet on Logan street and extending back on Clearfield st. 160 ft. to an alley, having thereon erected a large double two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. J. T. McVey.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph R. Higgins in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the town of Williamsburg, Blair County, fronting each 50 feet on the south side of front street and on the west side of Plumb street, and extending back 175 feet to an alley, said lots being numbered 32 and 33 in the plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, a frame stable, and other improvements. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Higgins.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of John Tate in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate on the southeast side of Claudia street, in the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting on said Claudia street 50 ft each and running back 120 feet to an alley, they being lots Nos. 1 and 2 in block D in the general plan of said Borough, and having thereon erected two two story frame dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Tate.

SAML. McCAMANT Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 5, 1864

The above described property will pe knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday 25th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff Sales until Wednesday is discontinued.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia ir sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

☞ Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Blair county will offer for sale at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, January 25th, A. D. 1864, the following tracts of unseated and seated lands, which were legally purchased by the Commissioners at different Treasurer's sales, and have been held the time repuired by law, and have not been redeemed by former owners within such legal limitation.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee's names.	Townships
100		Geo. Householder,	Allegheny.
408		Richard Noleman	"
400		M. Lowell	Blair,
461	7	Daniel Kladder	Frankstown
383		John Thompson	Greenfield
440		Ebenzer Branham	"
436		John Martin	"
449		Wm Peirson	"
439		Wilson Hunt	"
438		John Taylor	"
405		Robert Hugh	"
237		William Bennett	"
375		Samuel Santee	Huston

Given under our hands at the Commissioner's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

JAS. M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
GEO. W. HEWITT, } Comm'rs.
Attest:
JOS BALDRIDGE, Clerk. [Dec26.4t]

☞ The sleep of the morning; the wine of noon, and the company of the evil, destroy mankind.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

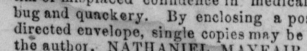
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

Steam Engine.

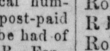
WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,



CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,



Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private sale his farm situate within one mile of Newry, Blair co. The farm consists of
197 ACRES;
150 of which are under cultivation— the balance being good timber land.

The improvements are a
LOG DWELLING HOUSE and a FRAME HOUSE, a Barn and Stable. There is also an Orchard on the premises. Running water in every field but one. Terms, reasonable. For further particulars inquire of W. H. BROOK, on the adjoining farm.

MICHAEL SISLER.
Jan 9.-tf.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steam boating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.
Dec. 12, 1863 -1yr.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Trial List for January Term, '64
FIRST WEEK.

George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse.
David G Hunter's exrs vs Taylor & Kemp
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's Heirs
Peter Hewit's vs James Bell, Garnishee.
McNamara's admx vs Wm Lyon
D Good's use vs D Watson et al.
Dan'l K Ramey vs W W Jackson
E Isett vs J Walters Exrs
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn.
S W Rhodes admrs vs Penna R R Co.
Jos Higgins & Co vs Watson, White & Co
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs John Stroup
Com'th for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
John Baird vs J & D Confer.
James A McCahan vs Elliott & Miller
H Y Brady vs Jos K Ely.
Peter Campbell vs Same
Esther Strayer vs Walter & Strayer
Porter, Milliken & Co. vs. Lorenz, Wingard & Co.
Same vs Lorenz & Leamer
T H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
John Brotherline vs Altoona Borough.
William Austice vs Geo. W Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs Yeach & McClain.
John Burger vs Jacob B Bowser.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Dervin et al
Robert Macklin vs John Wightman.
R B Johnston vs Elliott & Miller.
Robert Potter vs William Green et al
G H & J K Shoenberger vs Wm M Lyon et al.
Jos Kelly's use vs T. McNamara.
John Neff's admr vs Thomas Mays.
Hacker, Regar & Winger vs John Sparr.
Henry Shaw vs James Weyand
Mary E Fenton vs Daniel D Domer
Jos Jones' admr vs Seth R McCune
Daniel Rickel vs George Wehn
Eckhart & Myers vs McNamara & Co.
J M Kinport vs Philip Call

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.
Dec. 29th, 1863.

License.

The following named persons have filed petitions for License in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court at the next term, commencing on Monday, the 25th of January, A. D. 1864, to wit—

John Smith,	Tavern,	Altoona.
Adam Beam,	do	do
Patriek Murphy,	do	do
Joseph Schell,	do	do
John Krummack,	do	do
Wm T. Marriott,	do	do
Mrs. C. M. Reilly,	do	Hollidaysburg.

jan 9. A. S. MORROW, Clk.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Joe is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9- 3-8. Philadelphia.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also.—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS' CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
direct from the Manufacturers,
OF
Superior Quality!!

Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a
Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

DIRECTORY.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

		Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill	Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine	Vice Pres.	" 5,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y,	Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio	Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind.	Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con.	Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa.	Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri,	Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md.	P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:	6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice	6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	" "	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	" "	6,000
R C. Grier, of Penn.	" "	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	" "	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	" "	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	" "	6,000
Davis, Ill.	" "	6,000
Field,	" "	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor. James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	J. G Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W, Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.